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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

YUGOSLAV INDUCTION REGULATIONS, MILITARY
 TRAINING PROGRAMS, AND ARMAMENTS PRODUCTION

This report consists of articles on various Yugoslav military activities, from 27 February - 4 May 1952 issues of Croatian newspapers. During this period, the number of articles published on military subjects was markedly greater than usual and included subjects seldom treated by the press in recent years, such as an induction notice, requirements for acceptance of People's Militia candidates, and armaments production, the latter highlighted by a description of a gun factory in an as-yet-unnamed city.

Other articles outlined requirements for deferments, described the military training program at the Army Center in Novi Sad, and pointed out the accomplishments of aviation training offered by the Aviation Association of Bosnia-Herzegovina. An interesting sidelight was an article on the interest shown by women in anti-aircraft defense training in Zagreb.

Also during this period, obituaries of three Yugoslav Army officers appeared fairly prominently in the press. They are included in this report because of the rarity with which obituaries of any length or prominence appear.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

INDUCTION AND DEFERMENT

Induction of Class of 1932

An announcement regarding the regular induction of the class of 1932 appeared in *Oslobodjenje* on 12 April 1952. The notice, signed by the Executive Council of the People's Council of Sarajevo, gave the date of induction as 15 April 1952 and the place as the Publishing Center (Graficki Dom) on Jadranska Ulica No 2. Details of the announcement follow.

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Students attending universities or worker's technological courses, or learning trades or some specialty, who desire to be deferred from military service until they complete their education are required to present applications for deferment on the day of induction. Such applications must contain certification from the school concerned that the applicant is a regular school student, or certification from the enterprise concerned that the applicant is learning a trade which he will have completed as of a certain date.

When reporting for induction, inductees are required to bring all military documents in their possession, such as old military handbooks /passbooks, identification papers, service record?, induction papers, certification of temporary incapacity, etc., as well as residence cards.

Inductees with problems pertaining to their military obligations are asked to inform the inducing commission immediately, to enable the commission to solve them on the spot.(1)

Regulations on Military Deferment

Regulations clarifying the law concerning compulsory military service, issued by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and Minister of National Defense of Yugoslavia, were given in a Tanjug dispatch in the 15 March 1952 issue of Borba.

The regulations provide for deferment from military service until the age of 31 for students who could not begin their university studies because of the war, or whose studies were interrupted by the war so that they could not complete their education before they were 27. However, students who have graduated from one college, but desire to continue their studies in another cannot be deferred.

Deferments until the age of 23 may be granted to those students attending a secondary school or an equivalent technical school, who because of the war were unable to complete their studies by the time their class was called up for military service.

Applications for deferment are to be submitted to the induction commission concerned. If induction has already been completed, applications are to be submitted to the military sector. Students are required to present proof that they are registered as regular students, and must also present proof from the authorized agency for internal affairs in the area or city (rajon) people's council that their studies were interrupted by the war or that they were unable to begin their studies because of the war. Deferments are valid for one year, and may be extended for each succeeding year as long as reasons for deferment continue to exist, or until the prescribed age is reached.(2)

Acceptance of Candidates for People's Militia

The People's Militia Administration in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia announced on 20 April 1952 its requirements for accepting candidates for the People's Militia.

Candidates must be citizens of Yugoslavia; must have voting rights; must be less than 30 years old; must be mentally and physically fit; must have completed at least 4 years of grammar school; must have completed their military service with the Yugoslav Army; must be above reproach; must not have been sentenced for activities which entail the loss of political or civil rights; and must not have had any previous service with the state terminated by court or disciplinary action.

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Candidates must promise to serve at least 3 years in the People's Militia.

In addition to their pay, accepted candidates will receive free clothing, footwear, and housing. Married men will receive free fuel. All members of the People's Militia and their families will receive free medical treatment.

Candidates are required to submit handwritten applications with a 180-dinar tax stamp affixed, and documents certifying to the above qualifications, or copies of such documents certified by the srez people's court concerned. Applications must be submitted to the nearest srez or city People's Militia Administration, and will be processed within one month.

If candidates pass entrance examinations satisfactorily, they can be assigned to service in cities if they so desire.

Candidates may apply to the srez or city People's Militia Administration for more information.(3)

Acceptance of Air Force Personnel

Acceptance of Air Force personnel was discussed at the annual meeting of Air Force doctors, which opened on 19 March 1952 in Zemun. In reviewing the achievements of the Yugoslav Air Force, Lt Gen Zdenko Ulep, Commander of the Yugoslav Air Force, stated that requirements for accepting Air Force personnel, particularly pilots, should be made less stringent for they are now stricter than in any other country. The flying fitness and health of fliers were discussed by Lieutenant Colonel Dr Djakov; the application of physiology in aviation medicine was discussed by Lt Col Dr Dragoslav Jovanovic; the selection of personnel for aviation, by Major Dr Janjic; and the problem of psychophysiological selection in aviation, by Major Dr Stanojevic.(4)

MILITARY AND PREMILITARY TRAININGMilitary Training Programs

The military training program at the Army Center (Dom Armije) in Novi Sad offers courses for the ideological education of officers in political economics, dialectical materialism, the history of the international workers' movements, and other topics. Courses are also given in foreign languages, geography, literature, and the like.

Lectures are given at the Army Center, which civilians also attend. The most frequent themes are Yugoslav internal problems, foreign political questions, Marxist-Leninist theory, and the like, but general educational lectures, such as lectures on astronomy and physics, are also included. A series of scientific lectures has also been organized, with Academician Sinisa Stankovic lecturing this month. Lectures have been given by Mosa Pijade, Dobrivoje Radosavljevic, Jovan Veselinov, Rodoljub Colakovic, Milentije Popovic, Jozse Vilfan, Leo Mates, and other prominent men.

Thus far, about 90 cultural exhibits, 407 motion pictures, and a large number of literary conferences devoted to writers from the Vojvodina and Belgrade have been held. In February, an average of 2,000 to 3,000 people daily attended the lectures, courses, movies, and other presentations given in the Army Center.(5)

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A 10-day youth encampment was being held in nine premilitary training centers, beginning 24 March 1952. This was preceded by a 4-day conference of commanders of centers and commanders of platoons. Housing for the campers was provided by the local people's councils. The purpose of the encampment was to give the youth an opportunity to put in practice what they had learned in premilitary lectures.(6)

Aviation Training

The 20 April 1952 issue of Borba reports that the leaders of the Aviation Association (Zrakoplovni Savez) of Bosnia-Herzegovina, its 34 air clubs, and more than 9,000 members consider their primary purpose is to provide technical schools to train personnel for the Yugoslav Air Force and civil aviation.

Since the association began its work in 1948 in Sarajevo, Mostar, Tuzla, Banjaluka, and other towns, almost 5,000 engine and glider pilots, parachutists, and model plane builders have been qualified; 1,898 of these were qualified in 1951.

In 1951, members of the association executed a practice assault on Drvar, held an air meet, and seven model competitions, and achieved many glider records. They also participated in 26 demonstration exercises held by the Association of Veterans of the National Liberation War (Savez Boraca Narodno-oslobodilackog Rata). These were attended by 103,900 members and aviation enthusiasts.(3)

Antiaircraft Defense Training

Antiaircraft defense organizations in Zagreb included thousands of women workers, clerks, and housewives, who constitute 50 percent of the membership of the PAZ Antiaircraft Defense (Protuvavionska Zastita). Women have generally shown more interest in the work than men. A few years ago, few women knew anything about extinguishing fire bombs, defense against chemicals, or first aid, even though much would depend on them in the event of war.

Thus far, hundreds of courses have been held and thousands of women qualified as members of PAZ units. Forty percent of the members of mobile units, about 60 percent of the members of industrial units, and 70 percent of the household units are women. Four fifths of the health (sanitetaski) units and 40 percent of the chemical units are composed of women, and there are some women in technical units. Several thousand women have been trained through a series of courses in health, chemical, technical, and fire-fighting services, and are increasing their knowledge through practical exercises. Many women are also leaders of PAZ units.(7)

PRODUCTION OF ARMAMENTSGun Factory in Undisclosed Town

In an article on the "Bratstvo" Gun Factory (Tvornica Topova "Bratstvo"), Jovan Raicevic stated that the location of the factory is not mentioned because the city where the factory is located does not really have a name, and not because of security restrictions. He explained that a special commission has been appointed to name the city, and the matter is discussed regularly at meetings of Communist, trade union, and People's Front organizations.

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Raicevic described the history and production of the factory as follows:

In winter 1949, a commission headed by Engr Djoko Nikolic surveyed the terrain for the "Bratstvo" Gun Factory in a formerly inaccessible valley, ringed by steep rocks, once called Hanova Poljana. A mountain river had to be channeled to direct it along the foothills and slow down its flow. Thousands and thousands of tons of steel and concrete were carried to the work site without the aid of cranes or machinery.

The factory, directed by Col Andrija Tus, is composed of ten large shops, workshops, and auxiliary buildings. Several thousand construction workers, who worked day and night, built the factory in less than 2 years.

The production of mortars at the factory is done on an assembly-line basis. The tubes are cut near the entrance to the shop and the finished mortars come out at the other end of the shop. There are more mortars in this shop (not including the warehouse) than the entire Partisan Army had. 1st Lt Ljubomir Micmanovic, artillery command representative who accepts arms [for the army] from producers, rates the mortars very highly.

The forge shop is unusual in shape, has a steel framework and glass walls. After the Zenica forge it is the largest in Yugoslavia. It contains a number of steam and pneumatic hammers and a 1,000-ton press. Zivota Savic, formerly of the Kragujevac Cannon Foundry (Kragujevacka Ljevaonica Topova), is foreman of the forge shop.

The largest shop, where cannon are manufactured and assembled, occupies 2 hectares, and is fully mechanized.

The city where the workers live is located several hundred meters below the factory. They live in modern three to four-story houses which have hardwood floors, water pipes, and British toilets. The town has a post office, busses, telephone exchange, steam bakery, motion picture theater, hospital, schools, and a five-story hotel which is the most attractive in the republic.

The air club located here trained 52 parachutists in 1951 and gave them gliders as prizes. The opening of a school for engine pilots is being discussed. (8)

Rifle Enterprise in Kranj

According to a Tanjug dispatch published on 17 March, the "Puskarna" Disabled Veterans' Rifle Enterprise (Invalidsko Poduzece "Puskarna") in Kranj is the first factory in Yugoslavia to produce hunting rifles. Although some machinery is still lacking, the enterprise is already producing several types of hunting rifles, among them rifles of the "Hammerless" [hammerless?] and "Greener" type. Barrels are manufactured from open-hearth steel produced by the Jesenica Ironworks (Zeljezara Jesenice). The rifles are equal to foreign makes but are much less expensive, and if needed machinery is obtained the production cost can be lowered another 40 percent.

The enterprise also rebuilds old rifles into hunter's carbines, in demand for hunting wild goats and hogs, deer, and wolves.

Thirty students are attending the 4-year gunsmith school recently opened by the enterprise. (9)

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OBITUARIES OF ARMY OFFICERS

Lt Col Mirko Bralic

On 30 April, Lt Col Mirko Bralic of the Yugoslav Army died in Belgrade.

Bralic was born of poor farm parents in 1921 in Donji Dolac, Sinj Srez. Perceiving all the shortcomings of an undemocratic government, he joined the progressive youth movement while still a high school student and became a member of the SKOJ (Savez Komunisticke Omladine Jugoslaviye, Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia) in 1939.

In 1941, when the party called for a rebellion against the occupation troops, he helped to organize a rebellion in his area. He became a member of the Communist Party in October 1941.

During the National Liberation War, he worked in a military and political capacity and demonstrated unusual courage and ability in administration.

He was a member of the OZN (Odjeljenje Zastite Naroda, Organization for the Defense of the People), and later of the UDB (Uprava Drzavne Bezbednosti, Administration for State Security), where he demonstrated great devotion to the interests of the working class.

For his courage and efficiency in administration during the National Liberation War, he was awarded the Order for Service to the People, Second Class; the Order of Brotherhood and Unity, Second Class; the Order of the Partisan Star, Third Class; the Order for Valor; and the Partisan "Remembrance of 1941." (10)

Maj Dr Momcilo Jaukovic

Maj Dr Momcilo Jaukovic died on 2 April and was buried on 4 April in Belgrade.

Born in Durmitor Srez in 1920, Major Jaukovic completed the course in the Gymnasium in Niksic in 1939 and then enrolled in the Medical College of the University of Belgrade.

Before the war, Major Jaukovic belonged to the progressive youth movement, and at the university was an active member of the Communist student movement. On 13 July 1941, he joined the Liberation Army and remained with it until the end of the war. After the war, Major Jaukovic completed his medical studies, and then did medical service in the guard units of the Yugoslav Army. Major Jaukovic wore the Partisan "Remembrance of 1941" and was decorated with the Partisan Star, Third Class, and the Order for Valor, and twice received the Order for Services to the People, Second Class. (11)

Lt Col Jozef Markovic-Leko

On 6 April 1952, Lt Col Jozef Markovic-Leko of the Yugoslav Army died in the Zagreb Military Hospital. Son of a poor worker, he was born in 1910 in Zlokucana near Pec. He became a manual laborer while still a child, and afterward learned the shoemaker's trade. He then moved to Zagreb, where he worked until 1935, when he was stricken with tuberculosis. He was hospitalized for 3 years and underwent a series of operations, which did not prevent him from

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taking part in the National Liberation War from its beginning. He served in various military, political, and supply capacities for the army. After the liberation, he became director of the "Kamensko" Military Enterprise (Vojno Poduzeće "Kamensko").

He had been decorated with the Partisan "Remembrance of 1941," the Order for Service to the People, Second Class; the Order for Valor; the Order of Brotherhood and Unity, Second Class; and the Order for Work, Second Class. (12)

SOURCES

1. Sarajevo, Oslobođenje, 12 Apr 52
2. Zagreb, Borba, 15 Mar 52
3. Ibid., 20 Apr 52
4. Ibid., 19 Mar 52
5. Ibid., 27 Feb 52
6. Ibid., 25 Mar 52
7. Ibid., 9 Mar 52
8. Ibid., 11 Mar 52
9. Ibid., 17 Mar 52
10. Ibid., 4 May 52
11. Ibid., 6 Apr 52
12. Ibid., 9 Apr 52

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